

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be so, or they will not be attended to.

**BY AUTHORITY OF THE
State of North Carolina.**
—
**LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

**HIGHEST PRIZE
\$20,000 DOLLARS.**
Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d
Monday in September next.

Schmr.	
1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	2,000
2	1,500
8	1,000
10	500
20	180
40	100
50	50
450	20
1,050	10
7,366	5

9,000 Prizes, & 21,886 Tickets 119,430
14,000 Blanks, & at 5 Dollars, is 119,430

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be
completed in 18 days drawing. All the num-
bers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes
in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:
THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$200
Second day, 500
Third day, 500
Fourth day, 500
Fifth day, 500
Sixth day, 500
Seventh day, 500
Eighth day, 500
Ninth day, 1,000
Tenth day, 1,000
Eleventh day, 1,000
Twelfth day, 1,000
Thirteenth day, 1,000
Fourteenth day, 1,000
Fifteenth day, 1,500
Sixteenth day, 5,000
Seventeenth day, 10,000
Eighteenth day, 20,000

The cost of the Drawing, including the usual
from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of
Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days
after the completion of the drawing, subject
to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes
not demanded within twelve months from the
completion of the drawing, will be considered
as forfeited to the use of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.
Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public,
is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme.
The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is
hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are
friendly to the interest of literature and science,
and the name alone of the gentleman who has
consented to act as Commissioner in the man-
agement of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge
of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in this Lottery for sale at the office
of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles
Fisher, and others, Salisbury.

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Land and Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Land at
Sneedborough. The tract contains about
eleven hundred acres, near five hundred of which
is under cultivation; fronts one mile and a quar-
ter on the River Pee Dee; two hundred acres
of low-ground. The improvements are a two
story Dwelling-House, with all the common and
necessary out-houses; a Grist-Mill, with two
run of stones, and Saw-Mill with one saw, on
the Yadkin Navigation Canal, which runs
through the premises, and affords a full sup-
ply of water at all times. The water-power for
machinery is equal to any in the Southern
States, having the advantage of navigation from
the mills, and no chance of being rivalled.
The situation is high and healthy, and has a
number of never-failing Springs.

Terms of payment, and further particulars,
will be made known on application to the sub-
scriber on the premises. WM. JOHNSON.
Sneedborough, Johnston county, 6132
August 30th, 1826.

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the
16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who
says his name is J. E. K., 22 years old, 5 feet 1
inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks
since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by
one Johnson, last spring, of Martha William
son, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The
owner is required to come forward, prove
property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAMUEL JONES, Jailor.
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

Notice.

THE copartnership in the Mercantile business
at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the
firm of Murphy & Brown, will be dissolved
about the 20th day of October next, by mutual
consent. All persons indebted to said firm,
are requested to settle and close their accounts
as soon as possible, with William Brown, at
Concord, by note or otherwise; and those hav-
ing claims, are requested to present them.
JOHN MURPHY,
WILLIAM BROWN.
Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.

TURKEY.

The French papers received since our
last have brought intelligence from Con-
stantinople to the 20th of June, which
describe more minutely the important
events of which that capital has been the
theatre, and adds some particulars with
which we were not previously acquaint-
ed. The object of the Janissaries was
not merely to overawe the Government
so as to induce it to abandon the measure
which displeased them, it was, as in
1807, to depose the Sultan, whom they
called "the disciple of the Franks, and
no better than a Giaour," and to place
his son, the young Prince Achmed, on
the throne. For that purpose they in-
vested the Seraglio with immense num-
bers, and would have succeeded, had
not the Sultan previously caused artillery,
cannoneers, the fire and garden guards,
and some of the Asiatic troops, to be
brought up by water; so that the rebels,
who had no cannon, found themselves
arrested at every point. The return of
the Emperor himself from the country,
the display of the Prophet's standard,
and the uprising of the people in support
of their Sovereign, had already thrown
the Janissaries into consternation, when
by the advice of an European Renegade,
an Officer in the Turkish service, a bri-
gade of artillery and a detachment of You-
saks or Asiatics, were landed on their
flank, which they immediately assailed
with grape shot. The effect of those
discharges on the close mass of the re-
bels was so tremendous that they fled in-
stantly back to their barracks, where they
shut themselves up, expecting that as
usual in former insurrections the busi-
ness would be settled by negotiation;
but the Sultan being now master of the
castle and of the principal mosques, ad-
opted a resolution as yet unexampled in
Turkish history. He ordered the faith-
ful Mussulmen and the Guards to set the
barracks on fire, and to consume the Jan-
issaries in the flames! Twelve thou-
sand of the latter were entangled in the
principal barracks:—the command was
obeyed. Favouring by the night and
other circumstances, the conflagration
grew terrible, and the Janissaries pres-
sed by the flames on the one side, and
swept down by the artillery on the other,
and having no means of flight, made a
desperate sortie, in which, though their
sands perished, many forced their way
out of the capital; and took the road to
Adrianople, in the hope of inducing the
divisions of their corps stationed there to
join them to procure revenge. Another
part who failed in escaping beyond the
walls, gained some stone khans or ware-
houses, where they entrenched them-
selves, and had not yet been wholly re-
duced when the advices came away.—
The Grand Vizier had established his
head quarters in the Court of Achmed's
mosque, on the Hippodrome, where the
standard of the Prophet was still floating.
Prisoners were every moment brought
in, whose heads were immediately cut
off. The Sultan and his Ministers were
encamped in the internal court of the
Seraglio, and had issued a Hatti-scheriff,
abolishing the whole corps of Janissaries
forever, and conferring many of the privi-
leges which they enjoyed on the con-
querors, with the name of "Askeri Ma-
homede Djedid Mansourri," or the new
Victorious Army of Mahomet. The abo-
lition of the Janissaries was to be car-
ried into effect immediately throughout
the empire, but as only 40 ortas were
subdued at Constantinople, and there
were 156 ortas stationed in various cities,
the measure was not likely to be
executed without much difficulty and
perhaps bloodshed.

Frankfort, July 9.—Up to the 21st of
June there had not been any new reaction
at Constantinople. The standard of the
Prophet, which was planted in the fore
court of Seraglio, had been removed into
the Mosque of Achmet, formerly the
Church of St. Sophia. It is estimated
that near 5000 Janissaries had fallen un-
der the sword of the Bostangines. Those
killed beyond the Bazarre amount to
15,000 or 16,000. It was on the 28th
of June that the Russian Authorities at
Odessa received the first news of the
bloody scenes at Constantinople. The
details do not differ from other accounts
which have been published, except that
they announce that the palaces of some
of the great dignitaries of the Porte had
been completely plundered. On the 6th
of June, the day of the greatest carnage
at Constantinople, it was impossible for
the members of the diplomatic corps at
Pera to procure Tartars to send off dis-
patches to their respective Courts. The
English Ambassador, however, on the
19th, succeeded in finding the means of
sending letters to London.

CARRYING JOKES TOO FAR.

That worthless vagabond, John Pluck,

who carries in his pockets a commission

from the governor of Pennsylvania, as a
colonel of the militia of that state, after
making a fool of himself, and a thousand
others who want to see him in this city,
has gone on a tour through the eastern
states. At Providence he was galled as the
"lion" of the day, and at Boston his
arrival is announced, accompanied by a
biographical sketch. If the *foolish* ended
here it would not be so bad; but it ap-
pears that on the voyage from New York
to Boston, in the steamboat Washington,
a meeting of the passengers was held,
a chairman and secretary named, and
Pluck was nominated for vice president
of the U. States, in connexion with the
Philadelphia nomination of gen. Jackson
for president. The resolutions are signed
by the chairman and secretary, and pub-
lished in the usual form at Providence.
Now we look upon this procedure as
absolutely disgraceful. To say that it is
a mere matter of sport, of fun and frolic,
is no excuse. If the miserable representa-
tive of Gov. Shultze's military charac-
ter, is willing to go through the country
dressed like a military zany, and exhibit-
ing himself to the friends of vulgar sport
for a shilling a piece, he has a right to do
so—and the civil authorities have a right
to take him up as a vagrant. But to
couple his name in this manner with that
of Jackson—the Hero of New Orleans—
who is a pure and elevated patriot, and a
real benefactor to his country, in every
point of view inexcusable, and disgraceful
to the authors. Gen. Jackson has a
right to compete with Mr. Adams, or
any body else, for the presidency, and his
friends have a right to support him. It
is true, he is not the candidate of our
choice, and will not be, so long as Mr.
Adams administers the government with
the same just and enlightened views, and
the same inflexibility of purpose, which
have thus far marked his residential
career. But we honour Jackson as a
man of talents and great bravery, of a
high and chivalrous character, of un-
bending and uncompromising integrity,
and as an ardent lover of his country.
And we despise the man, who in yielding
a fair and honourable support to the can-
didate of his choice, will not conduct
himself with equal fairness and honour
towards a high-minded opponent.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS.

We find the following excellent letter

in the appendix to Mr. J. E. Sprague's in-
teresting Eulogy on John Adams and
Thomas Jefferson.

Letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Adams, on the
death of his wife.

NOTICED, NOV. 13, 1818.

The public papers, my dear friend, an-
nounce the fatal event of which your let-
ter of October 20th had given me ominous
foreboding. Tried myself in the school
of affliction, by the loss of every form of
connexion which can rive the human
heart, I know well and feel what you have
lost,—what you have suffered,—are suf-
fering,—and have yet to endure. The
same trials have taught me that, for ills so
immeasurable, time and silence are the
only medicines. I will not therefore, by
useless condolences, open afresh the sluices
of your grief, nor, although mingling
sincerely my tears with yours, will I say
a word more, where words are vain; but
that it is of some comfort to us both, that
the term is not very distant, at which we
are to deposit, in the same casket, our
sorrows and our suffering bodies; and
to ascend, in essence, to an extatic
meeting with the friends we have loved
and lost, and whom we shall still love and
never lose again. God bless you and
support you under your heavy affliction.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

REMARKABLE DREAM.

Being in company the other day
when the conversation turned upon
Dreams, I related one, which, as it
happened to my own father, I can
answer for the truth of it. About the
year 1731, my father, Mr. D. of
K—, in the county of Cumberland,
came to Edinburgh to attend the classes,
having the advantage of an uncle
in the regiment then in the Castle,
and remained under the protection of
his uncle and aunt, Major and Mrs.
Griffiths, during the winter. When
spring arrived, Mr. D. and three or
four young gentlemen from England,
(his intimates,) made parties to visit
all the neighboring places about Ed-
inburgh, Roslin, Arthur's Seat, Craig
Millat, &c. &c. Coming home one
evening from some of those places,
Mr. D. said 'We have made a party
to go a fishing to Inch-Keith to-mor-
row, if the morning is fine, and have
bespoke our boat; we shall be off at
six. No objection being made, they

separated for the night. Mrs. Grif-
fiths had not been long asleep till she
screamed out in the most violent agi-
tated manner: 'The boat is sinking;
save, oh save them! The Major
awaked her, and said, 'Were you
uneasy about the fishing party?' 'Oh
no,' said she, 'I had not once
thought of it.' She then composed
herself, and soon fell asleep again; in
about another hour, she cried out in
a dreadful fright, 'I see the boat is
going down.' The Major again awoke
her, and she said, 'It has been owing
to the other dream I had: for I feel
no uneasiness about it.' After some
conversation they both fell sound as-
leep, but no rest could be obtained
for her; in the most extreme agony
she again screamed, 'They are gone,
the boat is sunk!' When the Major
awakened her, she said, 'Now I
cannot rest; Mr. D. must not go,
for I feel, should he go, I would be
miserable till his return; the thoughts
of it would almost kill me.' She in-
stantly arose, threw on her wrapping
gown, went to his bed-side, for his
room was next to their own, and with
great difficulty she got his promise to
remain at home. 'But what am I to
say to my young friends, whom I was
to meet at Leith at six o'clock?'—
With great truth you may say your
aunt is ill, for I am so at present:
consider you are an only son, under
our protection, and should any thing
happen to you, it would be my death?'
Mr. D. immediately wrote a note
to his friends, saying that he was pre-
vented joining them, and sent his ser-
vant with it to Leith. The morning
came in most beautifully, and contin-
ued so till three o'clock, when a violent
storm arose, and in an instant the
boat and all that were in it went to
the bottom, and were never more
heard of, nor was any part of it ever
seen. I often heard the story from
my father, who always added, 'It has
not made me superstitious, but with
awful gratitude, I never can forget,
my life, by Providence, was saved
by a dream.' Blackwood's Mag.

FROM GRINSHAW'S HISTORY OF THE U. S.

"There is in the United States
more nominal nobility than any coun-
try in the world exhibits of legitimate
creation. Every governor is *Excel-
lent*; every judge, senator, and repre-
sentative is *Honorable*; and every
justice of the peace is distinguished
by the chivalric title of *Esquire*.—
These frivolities should be carefully
discouraged, and the dangerous as-
sumptions by every real friend of li-
berty opposed. They are the first
robes in which a republic advances to
aristocracy, thence to monarchy; and
from monarchy to oppression and ex-
travagance.

We have such a squeamish veneration
for epithets, that whenever we
find a man 'Squire', Captain'd or Col-
onel'd, we immediately attach a little
more importance to him—crouch and
fawn around him, and seek to have a
share in his good graces, and in cases
of the least difficulty we counsel him,
as though his new title had brighten-
ed his intellect, or by some magic
charm had conveyed to him a world
of knowledge. This seldom fails to
fill him with a high opinion of his own
dignity, and makes him important and
authoritative.

AERONAUTIC NAVIGATION.

According to a paragraph in the New
York Times, a memoir on the upward
forces of fluids, by M. Genet, of Albany,
former minister of France to this coun-
try, contains among other projections,
one for navigating the air with speed,
safety, and accuracy, upon a scale which
entirely throws in the dark the puny
balloons of the present day. The weight
of the aeronaut, without appurtenances,
is to be 13,400 pounds, leaving a surplus
levity for freight, passengers, horses
and accommodations, of 60,000 pounds.
The form of the aeronaut is to be derived
from a combination of the shapes of
birds and fishes. A laboratory is to be
prepared for the manufacture of hydro-
gen gas, with which the balloon is to be
inflated. A rudder, in the shape of the
tail of a fish, will guide it in its course,
while in calm weather eight large fins of
oiled silk will be worked by two horses,
traversing on a horizontal wheel, and
giving to the whole a forward motion.—
With favorable winds it will be borne

along with their own velocity, and when
they are violently adverse, a method is
devised by which the vessel can lie too
with perfect ease. In case of a rupture
of the aerostat, the extent of the deck
and platform are such, that, in combina-
tion with the air-cutter and wings, they
would form an immense parachute, and
the "downfall of the machine would con-
sequently be lighter than a feather." To
describe the minute arrangements
and reasonings upon which the author
builds his theory, would exceed our lim-
its. The least, if not the most, that can
be said of his scheme is, that it is inge-
nious, and, however practicable it may be,
the expense attending the construction
of one of his machines would be such
that it is not probable it will ever be
proved or refuted. Nashville Whig.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE SPIDER and SNAKE.

On Friday last, (1st inst) a spider was
discovered by the workmen in the Rock
Creek Paper Mill, apparently in contact
with a small black snake, about nine
inches long. When first discovered, the
snake was snapping at the spider, and at
each snap or jump of the snake, the spi-
der lapped his web round the head of the
snake, and still kept looping him up to
his fastening. This combat continued all
day on Friday, and all Saturday, until the
evening, when the spider completely
conquered, and had filled the comb.
On Sunday, (yesterday) he had him well
lashed about the head, middle and tail,
and had him hoisted eighteen inches up
in his web, where he is now hanging, and
the spider feeding on him. What is re-
markable, is, that this spider is not bigger
than a common fly. They can both be
seen in the web at the paper mill, and all
the above facts attested by William Leish,
foreman, Edward Lewis, George Miller,
and Samuel Norwood, workmen in the
mill, and by all the hands working there."
Sept. 4, 1826. EDGAR PATTERSON.

On the 19th instant, at noon day, a lady
in Charleston had her reticule snatched
from her arm by a negro fellow, who
made his escape with it before assistance
could be obtained. The Courier says—
"We do not recollect ever to have heard
of so daring an act here although we have
heard of their occurring in some of our
sister cities."

The London Courier of the last of May
says, that "in Convent Garden, about a
fortnight ago, cherries were two guineas
per pound—green peas four guineas a
quart—and strawberries five shillings an
ounce." What prodigal luxury. What
profligate extravagance!

The squadron of Lord Cochrane was
about to be re-inforced by two steamboats
and a 74.

The Constitutionel is enraged that
Spain should purchase peace with Al-
giers, by the payment of 6,000,000,
claimed by the Dey, and neglect the debt
due France.

Letters from Rome, received in Paris,
state that the Massacre at Missolonghi
made so deep an impression on Leo X.
that it was in contemplation to address
a letter in favour of the Greeks to all the
Christian Potentates.

The Mexican government has seized
all the property belonging to the late
firm of B. A. Goldschmidt and Co. in
the territory of that republic.

Extract of a letter received by the brig *Surplus*

Girard, from Matanzas, dated the 23d inst.

"Our communication to Havana has
been interrupted; the Government hav-
ing stopped the private mail, and we have
not had a steam boat from thence for a
fortnight—one of them has been taken by
a British sloop of war in consequence of
having a lot of *New Negroes* on board, as
passengers—we know not what has been
done with her.

"Rice \$5 last sales; coffee 6 a 7 cents;
not good; molasses 4rs.; muscovado very
scarce, the Stephen Girard takes every
hhd. we could find in market.

Spirited Printer.—One day last week
a young man, a printer, at Bordeaux, who
entered into a contest with another per-
son as to who could drink the greatest
number of glasses of brandy, died after
having drank the twenty-seventh.

[We never heard of a more spirited
printer than this. It is hoped that the
practice may not insinuate itself amongst
our cis-Atlantic compositors.]

N. Y. Eng.

From the times of Grotius, to the pres-
ent day, says Professor Lee, of Cam-
bridge, (Eng.) we can scarcely find one
original commentator on the Bible; and
many, even of his remarks, have been
borrowed from the Jews.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

New York, Sept. 2.—The Edward Quessel, Captain Hawkins, has arrived this forenoon from Havre, bringing us a variety of files of Paris papers to the 21st of July, inclusive.

The Constitutionnel, of the 21st July, contains the proclamation of the Portuguese regency, accompanied by the decrees of the Brazilian Emperor, by which an election of deputies to the Cortes is ordered, in compliance with the provisions of the new Constitution. The proclamation is said to have been received with the greatest joy by the people of Lisbon, and the provinces heard from.

The choice of the new ministry is also acceptable. M. Silveira Pinheiro Ferreira is to be at the head of affairs, who was three times appointed Minister of Foreign Relations by the deceased King.

The prohibition which has subsisted in the Principality of Lunenburg, since 1767, to export tan, oak, and birch bark, is revoked.

It is again rumoured that Count Capo d'Istria, who is a Greek by birth, and whose dismissal by the Emperor Alexander was obtained by Prince Metternich, is recalled to St. Petersburg, and will there enter again into the Administration.

The Augsburg Gazette contains intelligence from Constantinople of the 27th July, which, in its details, differs but little from that already known. The following passage, however, is worthy of observation.

"We are assured that 15,000 Janissaries perished, including 4000 who were burned in the barracks in Almeida. The Sultan has declared, in full Divan, his fixed resolution of changing every thing in the Empire, the civil as well as the military organization, and concluded his speech by these memorable words, which certainly none of his predecessors would have dared to pronounce:—I will have no more of the ancient order of things, such as it was. Every thing must be established upon a new footing. The capital is tranquil, and a new era has commenced for the Ottoman Empire. The populace were gained by a reduction in the price of provisions."

An American squadron has cast anchor in the roadstead of Smyrna. The object of its arrival there is supposed to be to protect the merchant vessels of the United States against piratical attacks.

A ship from the office of the Boston Patriot furnishes us with advices from Batavia to the 8th of April.

BATAVIA, APRIL 6. We addressed you per Telegraph down to 2d instant, giving all the information that we deemed interesting—since when but little has occurred. Some bold pirates have appeared off Bembang, and the steam-boat is after them. No event has transpired from the Insurgents, and we believe their numbers and movements are generally exaggerated. The rebels do not discover energy or enterprise, and the Dutch are too weak to exhibit. Samarang and Sourabaya, are no doubt, perfectly safe from the enemy. The disturbances apprehended in Cheribon have not broke out, and all appears quiet in Pakel-gangang. We should not be surprised if a peace is brought soon, and hope it may be—little or no business doing—prices of almost every article nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A lady in Brimfield (Massachusetts,) has, in a little more than six years, become the mother of six sons, the oldest having been born September 16, 1819, and the youngest, February 3, 1826, and they bear the following very imposing names, viz: James Monroe, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, John Adams, Aaron de La Fayette, and Simon Bolivar. Success attend them—and may the seventh be named Hippocrates.

A horse, believed to have been bitten by a mad dog, and to have been mad for the last two days, broke out of a stable one night last week, at the Orange Tree, in 6th street, above Poplar Lane, Philadelphia, and galloped violently down sixth to Green street, where he fell down on a heap of bricks, and was killed by the people. The horse was valuable, and the property of T. Camac, Esq. He had attempted, and was near making his way into a tavern, the keeper of which, and his guests, were exceedingly alarmed.

Joseph Caverder, an old revolutionary soldier committed suicide last month, near Hopkinsville Kentucky, by drinking laudanum. On the previous day, he showed to several persons two phials full, which he said he had procured for that purpose. He was an honest innocent old man, and there is a general regret in his neighborhood, that he should have committed such an act.

Thirteen hundred woodpeckers were killed a short time since, in the vicinity of Connersville, Indiana, by a party of twelve. The practice of destroying birds until the species become extinct is extremely hazardous; the experiment has been made in different sections of the country, and almost invariably some destructive insect has multiplied to such an extent as to do ten-fold more injury to the crops than the birds are capable of doing. Even the woodpeckers, in some parts of the country, may be a protection to the farmer.

In Great Britain there die every year, about 334,700; every month 27,733; every week 6,363; every day 900, and every hour 39.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The New-York Times says:—A friend has obligingly handed us an extract of a letter dated Mexico, 11th of July, from our Minister, Mr. Poinsett, in which he states that he "had just concluded and signed a treaty of amity and commerce with that country, and that he did not apprehend any difficulty in the Congress there, although the treaty must be approved by both Houses."

A very extraordinary elopement lately took place in England. The trait fair one was Lady Ashley, wife of Sir Jacob Ashley, daughter of Sir Henry Dashwood, and sister to the Marchioness of Ely. She eloped with Capt. Garth, son of Gen. Garth. The husband of the lady enjoys a fortune of 147,000 a year, while her paramour is not worth that number of half-pence. The lady and the Captain are both about 25 years of age.

An American officer who lately visited Tunis, states on the authority of a lady resident there, that there are in that city in the course of the year not less than 10 apostacies from the Christian faith. Rerogades who possess any talent are immediately taken into favor, and loaded with riches and honors. The whole number of Christians residing permanently at Tunis is 1500. They have churches and a convent.

NATIVE COFFEE.

It has long been a desideratum what would make a substitute for Coffee, and many experiments have been made with a view to discover a substitute. The question is at length solved, and a material for coffee has been found which, when prepared, cannot be distinguished from Mocha of the first quality. The following recipe for making it, it is hoped, will be extracted, and the experiment tried by those who are interested or curious on the subject:

Shell the common chesnut, roast and grind it as you do coffee grains—mix some soccery or chicory with the chesnut powder, as is commonly done with coffee, and in the same proportion, and you will find it so palatable and pleasant that you will never again feel disposed to purchase foreign coffee.

[M. Y. Nat. Adv.]

In New Hampshire there are fifty cotton and woollen manufactories. They manufacture, annually, 30 million yards of cloth.

M. Vroolick, a philosopher of Amsterdam has recently ascertained by satisfactory experiments that the mustachial bristles about the mouth and eyes of cats rabbits, &c. are peculiar organs of touch, designed to guide them in the dark, when they can make no use of their eyes. We believe it is commonly supposed that they are connected with the sense of smelling.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

We gave last week, an extract from one of Mr. Carter's letters from Europe, descriptive of the splendor of our minister, Mr. Brown's, style of living in Paris. Now we cannot but think that a more republican and plain style, would better become the representative of our Country. Should no change be made in these things, our republic will soon become as gaudy and unsimulated as the best jewelled monarchy extant.—Whilst upon this theme, we would remark that we have seen the Dress of one of our Charge d'Affairs to South America, and will try to describe it to our readers.—A blue cloth Coat, worked with gold four or five inches deep, upon the lappets; cuffs, breast, and collar, with gold buttons; white waist-coat worked to match, with gold buttons, and other gold insignia to correspond! The cost we forget. What would be the surprise of one of our honest farmers, if he could be transported to a levee, and see a minister of America, a Democratic Republican, strutting about in a gold laced coat, waist coat, &c.—Would he believe that that man represented republicanism? We doubt it. Yet, this is nothing to the palace, and gold dishes, knives and forks, spoons, etc. of the minister. Is there no necessity for reform?—But this must begin with the President.

Pennsylvania Democrat.

IMPROVED TACTICS.

New York, Aug. 26.—We had the pleasure of witnessing a militia drill at Richmond, upon Staten Island, yesterday afternoon; and a new idea in tactics was developed. The corps upon duty consisted of the officers and non-commissioned officers, performing the infantry drill with muskets; and in addition to the usual armor, we observed that about every other man had a segar in his mouth, which he puffed away lustily between every word of command.

J. G. A. Wresen, Esq. of N. Carolina, formerly a merchant in Mobile, has been appointed by the President and Senate, Consul at Lagaira, in South-America.

Salisbury?

SEPTEMBER 26, 1826.

JACKSON MEETING IN BOSTON.

We have before us, the proceedings of a large meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson's election to the Presidency, held lately in the city of Boston. We are obliged to decline publishing them on account of their great length, (as well as their marked character) although we have been particularly requested to do so by many of our friends. And we would here remind our correspondents, that *proximity*, as often as any thing else, is the cause of our omitting their favors. The meeting in Boston adopted along preamble and resolutions, giving their reasons for preferring the Hero of New-Orleans, and pledging their support to him at the ensuing election. They also adopted an address to the people, in which Messrs. Clay and Adams are not handled with gloves. The proceedings of this meeting, evince the fact, that even in Boston, there exists a strong opposition to the administration.

WHITE FLINT WHEAT.

At the last meeting of the Board of Agriculture of North-Carolina, it was ordered, that a part of the annual grant of the state to the Board, should be expended in purchasing a parcel of the white flint wheat, so celebrated at the north, to be distributed throughout the state, by means of the County Agricultural Societies. We should be pleased to hear that this order has been carried into effect. If, however, the purchase of the wheat has not already been made, we fear that it is now almost too late to do it in time for this season. In a few weeks, the farmers of this part of the state will have put in their seed wheat.

We believe that one of the Editors of the Raleigh Register is the Secretary of the Board. If so, we would be glad to know from him, whether the order for the purchase has been executed; and if so, then why the distribution has not been made? On the other hand, if it has been neglected, the public ought to know who is to blame in the business.

A CASE IN POINT.

James Pleasant, of Virginia, was, a short time since, appointed by the Governor of that state one of the Judges of the General Court. He accepted of the office; but after his acceptance, he ascertained that his appointment was rather unpopular in the district where he was to reside; and unwilling to fill an office against the wishes of the people, he determined to send back to the Governor his commission, in order that some other person might be appointed who would be more acceptable to the public.

It is to be regretted that a certain Judge, recently appointed in this state, does not take the same view of the subject. We believe the most popular act he could now do, would be to imitate James Pleasant, of Virginia.

"COLONIZING THE BLACKS."

We give place, in this week's paper, to a communication from a subscriber, on the subject of "Colonizing the Blacks." We doubt whether the views and sentiments of this piece will meet the general approbation of our readers. It is a dangerous subject to meddle with, and one which the people of the South are, and ought to be, extremely jealous. We, however, deem it nothing but justice, as "Theophilus" has written in respectful language, to let him be heard. Professing an impartial course, we never exclude from our columns a communication merely because it does not agree with our own sentiments. Let every cause be heard.—If it is good, that it may be sustained.—If bad, that it may be exposed and put down.

BRIDGE BURNING.

Matthew and John Kincaid, were tried at the last term of the superior court for Kenhawa county, Virginia, for burning a new and elegant bridge, completed the last season, over the Gauley river, in the western part of Virginia; the jury found \$4000 damages against each of the parties; and the court sentenced them, besides, to be imprisoned in the county jail three years, to stand in the public pillory one hour during a public court week each year, and at the expiration of the three years, to give bail, one thousand dollars each, to keep the peace for the space of seven years. This is a heavy penalty,—but not disproportioned, in our view, to the malignity of the crime, and the mischief attendant on it. It appears that John Kincaid was the proprietor of the land on each side of the river where the bridge was built; and that Matthew Kincaid was his son. They were awarded a reasonable price for the land, by the bridge company; but were dissatisfied; and formed a resolution to destroy the bridge, sooner or later.

There is a special law of this state, making it felony to destroy bridges.

Death by Lightning.—We learn, that during a thunder storm, week before last, a child of Mr. King, living on the west border of this county, was killed by lightning. It appears that a new chimney was building to Mr. King's house, and of course the house partially open: as the storm came on, the rain blew into the house, and Mrs. King went out, and got on the scaffolding round the chimney, to fasten up a blanket to keep out the rain: her little child had followed her, and

stood at the foot of the scaffold post: during the time the mother was up, there were some severe peals of thunder; when she came down, she found her child lying dead, without any bruise on it. Mr. King was not then at home.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE LATE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

MR. EDITOR: The Editor of the "Carolina Observer," in his paper of the 13th inst. after some very just remarks on the appointment of Judge Mangum, closes with an observation which is evidently incorrect. He says:—"The Governor having been mentioned in one of the articles alluded to above, we think no blame can attach to him for this or any other appointment. If we mistake not, he has no vote; his duty being performed merely by making known the vacancy, and naming the candidates." This is an exposition of the Governor's powers, which the letter of the Constitution will not sustain. Read the 20th section of the Constitution: "That in every case, where any officer, the right of whose appointment, is by this constitution vested in the General Assembly, shall, during the recess, die, or his office by other means become vacant, the Governor shall have power, with the advice of the Council of State, to fill up such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly."

The power here granted to the Governor, is precisely the same power as is granted by the Constitution of the United States, under similar circumstances, to the President of the U. States: If any difference, the expressions in the state constitution are stronger than those in the federal constitution. Now who has ever heard of the President of the United States laying before the Senate the names of every person applying for the vacant office? The plain letter of the constitution shows, that the duty of the Governor is, in effect, to say to the Council, "Gentlemen, to fill the vacancy in question, I propose to commission A. B. I ask for the advice of the Council." The subject is then legitimately before the Council;—if they give their advice against commissioning A. B. then let the Governor name C. D.—and so on, until the Council give their advice in the affirmative.

Instead of this course, it is said that Governor Miller, and after him Governor Burton, at once placed before the council every name that had been mentioned or hinted for the office, and thus yielding the power, and shifting the responsibility, to the council,—making those gentlemen, not a council of advice, as contemplated by the constitution, but a council of appointment! The present councillors, too, instead of resisting this maneuver of his Excellency to avoid responsibility, gladly seized the occasion to exercise a "little brief authority," which they have no right to exercise.

This subject is capable of ample illustration, to show that the Governor, under the constitution, ought to name or nominate, one person at a time, but to advise on. But no illustration is necessary; read the constitution, and common sense will at once show that it is intended for the governor to do something more than "merely to make known the vacancy, and name the candidates"—things which, it is presumable are as well known to the council as to the governor.

But, let justice be done to Governor Burton, in this matter. He is not without a precedent. As hinted before, his predecessor, the late illustrious William Miller, of garden, and replete memory, pursued the same irresponsible course, and probably from the same motives. Nor is this the only particular in which the administration of these two gentlemen resemble one another. The *paragon*, from the galleys of *Megra JIM*, lately convicted in Davidson county, for perpetrating a rape on the body of a white woman, might be adduced as another fact, to run out the parallel.

If the loss of popularity be the motive that influences the present incumbent, it appears to me, that it impels him in a wrong direction. He should rather imitate JOHN BRAXTON, than WILLIAM MILLER. His maxim should be, never assume any power not granted by the constitution, or law; and those granted, always exercise with a fearless discretion.

JUSTICE.

William Miller, in the full tide of his mistaken lenity, never snatched from the gallows a scoundrel more deserving it, than negro Jim. He has been long noted for his villainies. Last summer, he broke into his Master's chest, and robbed him of a hundred silver dollars; he robbed a Mr. Palmer of his pocket-book, containing more than \$300; he threatened to kill a white woman, who knew of his theft, and actually did commit a rape on her, intending to follow it up by her murder, as it is believed, had he not been taken in the act; he was convicted for the rape, and Governor Burton pardoned him.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

COLONIZING THE BLACKS.

MR. EDITOR: In the last Carolinian (No. 325) I find the following brief statement and interrogatory:—"It is computed that the Blacks increase 60,000 a year in this country; and that the Colonization Society remove one thousand a year. [At this rate, how long a time will it require to rid the country of them?]"

If this view of the subject is intended to show that the Colonization Society is likely to fall short of its object, it must have proceeded from a very limited acquaintance with the design of that Institution. If it is not generally known, it ought to be, that the Manumission and Colonization Societies are intended only as the means of bringing into operation a more potent agency. In a work of this nature, there are several parts to be performed. The first is, to stir up and direct public attention to the subject; and show, by practical experiment, that the object is attainable.

This must be done by the liberal and patriotic exertions of enterprising individuals, combined with the noble, the disinterested munificence of self-created societies—(if I may use the term *self-created society*, to express a social capacity voluntarily created by the people.) This done, the Legislatures of the several states must carry on the process, till Congress finds the country prepared to receive and patronize cheerfully, a course of national policy, calculated eventually to purge the land of Slaves, Slavery, and Negroes.

These societies are doing, and likely to finish, all they have undertaken, or ever expected to do. They are showing that slavery is both an evil and a crime; and are making daily appeals to the justice, the humanity, and the religion, of their country, in behalf of a violated and abused people. It is only meant to remove enough to demonstrate with certainty that Government can remove the rest. Not less than Ten Thousand have already gone,—some to Hayti, some to Liberia. By going to the latter place, their situation becomes completely happy; by going to Hayti, emigrants find a vast change for the better; and a great part of the dissatisfaction said to have been among them, turns out to be false.

Now, if individual munificence, in the short space of three or four years, can restore to their native rights Ten Thousand, and render them happy,—what may we not look for, when government shall undertake the work in good earnest? Actual experiment has shown the way. Surely, our country has too much enterprise and magnanimity, to suffer the present auspicious moment to pass unimproved.

THEOPHILUS.

Randolph county, Sept. 7, 1826.

The Quebec Gazette mentions the singular case of the body of a woman found undecayed in the old cemetery of St. Francois, Riviere du Sud, after being buried 45 years. It is neither petrifified, nor ossified, but has been preserved by its extraordinary fatness. The head and part of the feet were wanting, but the other parts of the body were quite perfect, and the flesh retained its fullness and freshness of appearance. This was the case also with the interior coatings of the body, particularly the lungs and stomach, into which large incisions were made. An attempt was made to remove it to the museum at Quebec, but it met with opposition from the inhabitants and relatives of the deceased, and it was abandoned.

The London Morning Chronicle gravely announced, at the close of the month of May, that "a subscription for the relief of the late President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, had commenced, in his native town, Boston!"

The man who exhibited himself in England as a living skeleton, grew so fat on his success, that he is now exhibiting himself in France as a second Daniel Lambert.

A Swedish 74 and frigate, which were libelled by their crews for the payment of their wages, were lately put up at auction at New York. The 74 was knocked down for \$70,000, but was no sale. The frigate brought \$33,200.

A labourer, on the Ohio Canal, wantonly killed 3 or 4 of his fellow labourers for taking a bottle of whiskey from his knapsack.

The subscriptions in favour of a voyage of discovery, by Mr. Reynolds, are progressing, headed by the names of the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury, the Post Master General, Gen. Macomb, with a number of respectable citizens.

The number of arrivals at Wilmington, in this State, during the year ending the 31st ultimo, was 428—4 ships, 203 brigs, 180 schooners, 41 sloops. 173 were from foreign, and 255 from American ports.

The ruins of the Exchange Buildings at New York, which were burnt on the 28th of April last, are still smoking.

The present crop of Cotton in Tennessee is expected to exceed the last by 100,000 bales. Last year's crop was 40,000 bales.

A lady who visited Mr. Jefferson in 1822, states, that she saw a coarse looking volume in his cabinet, entitled "Labels." It contained pasted scraps of newspapers, of all the abuse that was lavishly heaped against him during the war.

When the demise of Adams and Jefferson was received at Liverpool, England, the colors of the shipping in that port were immediately displayed at half-mast.

THE LATE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

The Catawba Journal, and a writer in the Western Carolinian, complain, and with much reason, we think, of the appointment of Judge Mangum to the bench of the Superior Courts, by the Council of State. The main ground of complaint is, that Judge Mangum resides in Orange County, which has had more of these appointments within the last ten years than the whole of the State besides; and where three out of the six Judges now reside. This is a very unfair distribution, or rather monopoly, of an office equally important to every part of the State; since the incumbents are frequently called on to exercise some of their functions between the terms of the Courts. A person here having business with one of the Judges must go 80 miles to Hillsborough; from Wilmington 110 miles to Newbern; and from the extreme western part of the State about the same distance. If the Judges were appointed from different parts of the State, say one from each Judicial District, this inconvenience would be materially lessened. It is very justly remarked, that Mr. Mangum's standing, either as a Lawyer or a Judge, is not so respectable as to outweigh these considerations of inconvenience.

We have heard other objections to the appointment, which it is needless to mention—it is as popular here as in the west, and a strong hope is entertained that the Legislature will not confirm it.

Fayetteville Observer.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

The price of travelling in the Canal Packet Boats, on the whole line between Schenectady and Buffalo, is three cents per mile, including board, or two cents without board.

A late New York Evening Post exemplifies the truth of the above statement, in the publication of an anecdote respecting an itinerant merchant, commonly yelped a pedler, who conveniently took passage on board of one of the Canal boats just before dinner. He made a very comfortable meal, and expressed himself very well satisfied with the accommodations, and in particular, with the provisions. After having been dragged two miles on the big ditch, he took a polite and affectionate leave of the captain, regretting that he could no longer enjoy the pleasure of inland navigation; and tendering a sixpence for his passage. The captain said he must pay for his dinner—but the pedler showed him the rates, which were three cents a mile, including feed; and departed leisurely to pursue his mercantile speculations.

The Lone Mountain.—A letter from a gentleman to the Editor of the Georgia Statesman, says, "About two hours' ride from this, there is a lone, solitary Rock, that lifts its awful brow more than a thousand feet above all of the surrounding objects of the wilderness. It looks like the strong tower of some antediluvian monarch. Its exterior is bare and bleak. It is about seven miles in circumference—and about twice its breadth in length—is, by actual measurement, two thousand two hundred and twenty six feet above the surface of the creek which flows at its base, and is in latitude 33 60 N. in the county of De Kalb, in Georgia."

The Boston Traveller mentions that the demand for that able work the *North American Review*, has increased so much of late, that a second edition of the last two numbers, and a third edition of a previous number, are now in press. The list of subscribers continues to be augmented by names from South America, England, and other parts of the Eastern Continent. It has been for some time regularly republished in England, and meets with an extensive sale.

We understand that Mr. Dawkins, the Commissioner to the Congress at Panama, left that place upon the adjournment of Congress, and has returned to England. Both his Secretaries had died at Panama. The Dutch Commissioner had gone to La Vera Cruz, with the view of being on the spot, as is supposed, at the re-assembling of the Congress, in the Territory of Mexico.

Aut. Journal.

GRASS-HOPPERS.

The editor of the paper printed at Poughkeepsie, Vermont, says that the quantity of grasshoppers in that part of the country, are equal to about 15 bushels to the acre; and that they destroy grass, corn, and potatoe tops, strip the orchards and forest trees of their foliage, and strip the mullein leaves to the very stock. A gentleman riding along out of curiosity stopped to see how many was killed by each step of his horse's feet and found, in some horse tracks, as many as a dozen dead; while the air was filled with them. They are said to be a new kind, that fly a distance without lighting. We suspect they must be akin to those mentioned by Mr. Vaux, the proper British traveller, as prevailing in thick masses in the interior of New York, and eat his gun stock off from the barrel soon after he laid down.

A silver mine has, it seems, been discovered in Adams county, Penn. An attempt is making to form a company to work it. From the following certificate which we copy from the advertising part of the Baltimore Chronicle, it would appear that the ore is of considerable richness.

Baltimore, Aug. 23d, 1826.

I do hereby certify, that I have extracted out of 25 or 30 lbs. of ore, coming from the place of Thomas Barnes and Robert Wesley, 11 ounces of silver, the cost required to make the extraction amounted only to three dollars, and it is my belief, that the iron and lead contained in the ore, will, if carried on, on a large scale, pay for producing the silver.

From the Cincinnati Register, we learn that Mr. Jesse Reedar, a citizen of that place, has recently invented an instrument which has long been a desideratum in mathematical operations. It is called a *Universal Mathematical Measuring Instrument*, and is calculated to afford new facilities, in taking courses and distances, without the use of any other instrument. It will therefore supersede the use of the chain, &c. in ascertaining the length of any right line, enabling a person, without changing his station, to take the course and distance to an object by observation and inspection on the instrument, instead of the ordinary plan heretofore used for taking field notes. It will readily be perceived that this will be a great acquisition to surveyors, and we congratulate them upon the discovery of an instrument which will so much diminish their labor."

Sir W. Scott, in his article in the Quarterly Review, on the Colloidal papers, mentions a characteristic instance of an old Highland warrior's mode of pardon. "You must forgive even your bitterest enemy, Kenmuir, now," said the Confessor to him, as he lay gasping on his death bed. "Well, if I must, I must," replied the chieftain: "but my curse lie upon you Donald, turning towards his son, 'if you forgive him.'"

At public meetings lately held in the counties of Bucks and Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, resolutions were adopted, eulogizing the character and qualifications of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency.

The Tarborough Free Press says, in this district, we understand that *Richard Hines*, Esq. the present member, and *Dr. Thos. H. Hall*, formerly a member, are candidates for Congress, at the ensuing election.

The editor of the *New Hampshire Statesman*, has lost two subscribers from his paper, on account of the injury the produce sustained from the grasshoppers. Why not bring an action against them for damages? Without doubt he would recover.

It is stated in a late Athens Centinel, that Major Merriwether has declined being a candidate for a seat in the Congress of the United States, and that General Walter Colquett will offer in his stead.

Safe Offer.—The citizens of Oxford (N. Y.) have offered a reward of \$300 to any person who will discover "an inexhaustible coal bed" in Chenango county. The citizens have the safe side of the question. How is the fact of inexhaustibility to be determined.

It is stated that 9000 strangers have visited Saratoga Springs during the present season. At present there are 1000 drinking the water. In one day 32 post coaches and hacks arrived with fresh cargoes.

A curious phenomenon was observed a short time since in Winchester, in England. A shower of rain fell for several minutes—the moon and stars shining bright all the time, and not a cloud to be seen in the heavens.

New-York Statesman.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—The appearance of this capital is still very gloomy and it would, perhaps, be incorrect to attribute this general sadness only to the ceremonies which have succeeded each other for some months. Almost all the houses of the grandees are inaccessible. There are no assemblies any where. The strangers, who are numerous in St. Petersburg, are induced, as their only amusement, to visit the public monuments, and the Court, when it is here. The sudden death of the Empress Elizabeth, threw all classes into consternation, particularly the people, by whom she was beloved. It is confirmed that none of the conspirators will suffer capital punishment. Besides, that the emperor Nicholas is naturally disposed to clemency, he seems to think that chastisement inflicted, even on great criminals, would only augment the misfortunes which, for some time, have overwhelmed this empire. The diplomatic body assisted, the day before yesterday, at the funeral service to the memory of her Majesty the empress, the widow of

Alexander. In the evening, Marshal, the Duke of Ragusa, Envoy Extraordinary of His most Christian Majesty, assisted at the ceremony celebrated in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The French journal of this town is filled with the details of the ceremonial observed on the arrival of the body of the Empress Elizabeth. The reigning Emperor and Empress are always present at the services performed evening and morning in the cathedral. The emperor, who duly appreciates the devotedness and loyalty of his subjects, has authorized the ensign of the dragon guard, Sierwood, to add to his family name that of "Faithful," in recompense for his conduct at the time of the conspiracy formed against the Emperor, against the security of the empire. The Senate have received orders to devise armorial bearings, for the family of the young officer.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM. PREMIUMS.

The singular, and as far as on acquaintance with periodical literature extends unprecedented success which has continued to attend the Album, and Ladies' Weekly Gazette since its commencement, compels us to pay for a moment with pleasure and gratitude. We are at this moment enabled to print a weekly edition of near TWO THOUSAND copies. Success so unexampled, and encouragement so flattering, call for corresponding exertions, and in evidence of a disposition on our part to keep pace with public liberality, we offer, in premium, the sum of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, as follows:

For the best original Tale, fifty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.
For the second best original Tale, thirty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.
For the best original Essay, fifty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

For the second best original Essay twenty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.
For the best original poem, not exceeding one hundred lines, thirty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

For the second best original Poem, not exceeding one hundred lines, twenty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.
Articles tendered for the above premiums, all of which it is understood, will be at the disposal of the Editor, are to be forwarded, free of expense, to Thomas C. Clarke, proprietor of "The Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette," Philadelphia, as follows:—The Tales on or before the first day of December next. The Essays on or before the twenty-fourth day of January next—and the Poems on or before the twenty-second day of Feb. next, each article to be accompanied with a sealed note, containing the writer's name and address, which will in no case be opened, unless a premium be awarded to the writer thereof.

Subscriptions for the "Album," the editor of which offers the above premiums, received at the Office of the Western Carolinian. The paper is published weekly, in Philadelphia, \$2 per annum. We would recommend the work as a very interesting one, to those ladies who are fond of miscellaneous reading, of a chaste and entertaining character. We will with pleasure forward on the names of those ladies in this part of the country, who would wish to procure the work.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 13.

Cotton, 8 a 8 1/2; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, \$7 1/2; wheat, \$1 1/2; barley, 45 to 55; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do, 55 to 60; corn, 75 a 80; bacon, 11 to 14; salt, Turkeys, 10 a 15; molasses, 42 to 45; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime green, 15 to 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 a 6, per 100 lbs.; tobacco, leaf, \$3 1/2 a 4; manufactured, 5 a 20 per cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 11.

Cotton, S. Island, 22 to 30; stained do, 8 a 10 Maine and Santee, 17 a 20 cts.; short staple, 8 a 10 cents; Whiskey, 4 a 5 cents; Bacon, 8 to 9; tallow, 11 a 12; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, 42 to 45; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 a 18; 2d to good, 13 to 16; Georgia Bank Bills, 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. discount. North Carolina do., 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount. Cottons.—Some few sales of Uplands have been effected within the range of our quotations, but there has been nothing doing in Sea-Islands.
Flour.—We quote this article the same as last week—some lots have gone off at 5 1/2.
Corn.—Continues steadily at last week's prices. Oats have declined to 48 a 52 cents.

CAMDEN PRICES, Sept. 9.

Cotton, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; corn, \$1 12 a 1 15; bacon, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; whiskey, 45 a 50; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60 to 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 50 a 7 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 3d inst. by M. Pinkston, Esq. Mr. Vincent Willis to Miss Polly Simpson. Also, in Davidson county, on the 8th inst. Mr. John Wiseman to Miss Lucy Ann Reed.
In Rutherford county, on the 24th of August last, by Rev. Drury Robbins, Mr. John S. Ford to Miss Sophia Weston Camp.

DIED.

In Mecklenburg county, (Waxhaws) on the 1st inst. of a bilious cholera, Mrs. Elizabeth Walkup, wife of Robert Walkup, Esq. in the 40th year of her age. The disease was too obstinate to be made to yield to any medical assistance; and she lived but 8 hours after she was attacked. She cheerfully submitted to her fate, under a hope of resurrection to eternal happiness. In the death of this exemplary lady, society has lost a good member, and the settlement an excellent neighbor. She was an affectionate wife, and an indulgent but prudent mother. Her piety and holy walk through life endeared her to all her Christian acquaintances, and gave her an unshaken confidence in God. She has left an affectionate husband, and seven children, with many relatives and friends, to weep over her early grave.

At New-York, Sept. 4, the Hon. William P. Van Ness. He died at the house of J. O. Hoffman, Esq. without a moment's sickness, or any apparent pain. Judge Van Ness, after having filled several honorable public stations under the State Government, has been for the last fourteen years the United States District Judge for the Southern District of New-York.

Died, in Montgomery, Alabama, on the 12th August last, after a confinement of three days by the bilious cholera, Andrew M'Bryde, Esq. deeply lamented.

Mr. M'Bryde was born in Charleston, S. C. but his family, when he was in his infancy, removed to Salisbury, in North-Carolina, where he received a good education, preparatory to his entering on the stage of public usefulness. He was honored by many offices of trust in the county of Mecklenburg, and was elected Sheriff of that county.

Since his residence among us, his conduct has been marked by temperance, urbanity, enterprising industry, and brotherly love. No aspersion has ever tinged his character, nor the least slander dared to point the finger of scorn against him. For several years he has been an acting magistrate in this county, in which capacity he gave general satisfaction; his decisions were uninfluenced by prejudice and passion—they were the result of calm deliberation, and a disposition to do justice. The death of such a man is a loss to the community.

Mr. M'Bryde, who, at the time of his decease, was Master of Montgomery Lodge, was greatly beloved by his companions and brethren; and his mortal remains were entombed by them on Sunday last with appropriate Masonic honours, under the direction of Mr. N. E. Benson, Grand Master of the State.

A disconsolate widow, and three children, remain to lament this sudden and sorrowful bereavement.

Alabama Journal.

By Saturday's Mail.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Tyrrill.—John B. Bowley, senate; Daniel N. Bateman, Frederick Davenport, commons.
Washington.—Samuel Davenport, senate; William Bozeman, William Armstrong, commons.

Letters yesterday received from Kentucky, say the Intelligence of this morning, announce the death of Hon. Robert P. Henry, a Representative in Congress from that state. He died very suddenly, about the last of August. As a politician, we knew comparatively little of Mr. Henry, except that he was held in much respect where best known. As a gentleman, he was of courteous and urbane manners and a propriety of deportment, which secured him general respect.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

London and Paris papers to the 31st July, and Liverpool to the 2d August, have been received at N. York. The New-York papers contain a variety of extracts from these papers, the most important of which are given below. Mr. Gallatin had arrived at Liverpool. News of the death of Messrs. Jefferson and Adams had been received in England. Mr. Canning was going to the continent. Cotton had improved a little. No material change had taken place on the continent, in the money or other markets, since our former advices. There were symptoms of a revival of trade in some of the manufacturing districts. Twenty-seven persons had been indicted for riotous and disorderly conduct at the Preston election. It is stated that an E. I. Company's ship had been purchased and converted into a 74, for the use of Lord Cochrane; she had sailed from London for Greece, completely equipped. This is important information of the hour.

Greece and Turkey.—The Greek Government has issued a proclamation for putting an end to piracy.

It is reported that Tripolitza had been retaken from the Turks by storm and that Admiral Maitlis had destroyed two Turkish frigates in the Dardanelles. The Admiral was waiting to join Lord Cochrane who was daily expected.

Extract of a private letter of July 22, from Marseilles:—"Fifty officers, sub-officers, and volunteers, for the most part of respectable families, sailed yesterday from this port, under the command of Lieut. Col. Bayard, animated with the desire of fighting as privates in the ranks of the Greeks. The vessel also conveys a large quantity of provisions and ammunition. Besides this supply, the brig La Jenne Emilie, with 500 muskets on board, presented to the Greeks by the Liege Committee, is ready to sail."

Extract of a private letter from Hermanstadt, in Transylvania, dated July 14:—"I have this instant received intelligence from Burchard, that the Janissaries of Constantinople have gained a signal victory over their barbarous master. After having set on fire all the buildings destined for the new soldiery, they besieged the Sultan in his palace, demanding the abolition of the new order of things in Bosnia, Andrinople, Sophia, and all the principal towns of the Turkish empire, mobs are daily formed who utter the most violent threats and swear to avenge their conjurates. The Janissaries upon the Banks of the Danube have forced the Bulgarians to take arms and march with them upon Constantinople, which they wish to destroy. It is said that the Turkish Commissioners sent to treat with those of Russia, have received orders to stop at Seistria, where they wait for the Sultan's commands."

Notice to the members of the Salisbury Bible Society.

SUCH of the members of the Salisbury Auxiliary Bible Society, as are in arrears for annual contributions, or for books sold, are requested to call on the Treasurer, and pay the same, as money is wanting to make a remittance to the American Bible Society, for books obtained.

Sept. 20, 1826.

249

Regimental Order.

Head-Quarters, Salisbury.

8th September, 1826.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, composing the First Rowan (or 63d) Regiment N. C. Militia, will assemble in the town of Salisbury, on Friday, the 20th day of October next, armed and equipped as the law directs, prepared for such military evolutions as the law prescribes, and the commanding officers may deem expedient to go through. The Reg't. will form in town, on south main-street, displaying in line from the left, the left wing resting on the west corner of the court-house; and be prepared to march to the field, by ten o'clock, for regimental review and inspection by the Col. Comd't. Commandants of companies are enjoined to be punctual in making Returns of their companies on that day.

The Col. Comd't. cherishes a hope, that the 63d, the largest, the oldest, and, as he fondly hopes, uniting in its ranks more patriotism, more of that esprit du corps, which constitutes the real souls of freemen, than any regiment in the 7th brigade, will, on this occasion, show itself emulous of excelling in its duty—and evincing to the whole world, that citizen-soldiers are a safe bulwark to the liberties and rights of freemen.

By order of Col. Wm. H. Kerr.

1w

Salisbury Light Infantry

BLUES.

ATTENTION! You are hereby notified, that the next day of parade will be on Saturday, 14th of October next. You will therefore appear at the court-house, at 10 o'clock on that day, equipped according to law.

LEWIS UZTMAN, O. S.

September 22nd, 1826.

1w

New Cotton Gin.

WILLIAM GRAY, respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now got his *Cotton Gin* in complete order, with his *Mowing Machine* attached thereto, to clean out the leaves and sand. His Gin will be in operation until the first of March; at which time it will be stopped, as his Gin is particularly adapted and intended for cleaning Cotton nicely for domestic manufacture, he informs his customers that strict attention may be expected every Saturday, as well as other days, if the custom will justify it.

Third Creek, Rowan County, N. C.

Sept. 18th, 1826.

3c31

Gold Mine for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Parker's Gold Mine, lying in the county of Montgomery, N. C. will be offered for sale, on the first day of November, 1826, to the highest bidder. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, which will take place at the mine.

GEORGE HODGE.

Sept. 19th, 1826.

3c31r

Musical Feast!

WE, the Precursors, take this method of returning our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage we have received in this section of the state. We contemplate having a *Concert of Vocal Music*, at Poplar Tent Church, on the 4th of October next; when all our former and present Students are politely solicited to attend. The procession will be accompanied with a band of instrumental music to the Church, after being amused with vocal music you will be entertained with several interesting orations on various subjects.

H. R. PHILLIPS.

DAN'L GILLESPIE.

Calhoun County, N. C.

Sept. 20th, 1826.

1w

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF

SOUTHERN CAROLINA.

THE LECTURE will be resumed in this Institution on the second Monday of November next, as follows:

On Anatomy.—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery.—James Ramsay, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine.—Samuel H. Dickson, M. D.
Materia Medica.—Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Theories and the diseases of Women and Infants.—Thomas G. Frioletan, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy.—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Natural History and Botany.—Stephen Elliott, J. L. D.
E. Geddings, M. D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.
J. E. HOLBROOK, Dean of the Faculty.
September 1.

6c34

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

TICKETS in this Lottery, are for sale at the Office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, \$5 each. The scheme (which will be found on the first page of our paper) is a very good one, and holds out as great a chance to adventurers for obtaining Prizes, as that of any lottery now before the public. The prospect of direct personal gain, is the first and greatest inducement with all who purchase lottery tickets; but there are others, and scarcely less powerful inducements, for citizens of North-Carolina to purchase tickets in this lottery: every cent that is expended in this way, indirectly benefits all the people in the state, by contributing towards the publication of a correct "History of North-Carolina," and will also minister to the relief of one of the most esteemed and useful citizens of the state.

By reference to the scheme, it will be seen that the first drawing of the lottery takes place this week; that 300 tickets will be drawn out on each day's drawing; that 13 days drawing will complete the whole; and that the \$200,000 prize remains in the wheel till the last day. The drawing will be completed early in December; and as the lottery is made richer by every drawing, the price of tickets may rise after a few drawings; so that those who wish to take a chance for a fortune of twenty thousand dollars! would do well to purchase before tickets rise.

Salisbury, Sept. 9, 1826.

270

Dissolution.

THE Mercantile Copartnership heretofore existing in Wilkesboro', N. C. under the firm of S. F. Patterson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said concern, are particularly requested to settle their accounts with S. F. Patterson, as speedily as possible, as it is necessary the business of the firm should be closed. And all persons holding claims against the concern, will please present them to him for payment.

S. F. PATTERSON,

WM. P. WAUGH,

JOHN FINLEY.

Sept. 12th, 1826.

The Music.

HYMN.
Composed by Mrs. H. C. Fiddell, of Weymouth,
Mass., and sung at Weymouth, Aug. 3d.—Tune,
Fiddell's Hymn.

Now sweet to Heaven the notes arise,
The incense of a nation's sighs,
And sad the mingled strains ascend,
Which mourn the father and the friend.

Thou sainted shade! from thy glad rest,
From sweet communion with the blest,
Behold our rites, accept our tears,
The silent woe which worth revere.

A gentle spirit too be nigh,
Lend peace to brighter realms on high,
Who nobly shared a patriot's fame,
Thy name shall bless thy name.

Late, southern climes, with mournful sighs,
Behold their Jefferson arise—
Borne upon angel's glittering wings,
To fairer skies his spirit springs.

With calm and bright possession blest,
Behold! our Adams sinks to rest!
For both a nation's sighs ascend,
A nation's tribute sadly blends!

Farewell! beloved and honored here,
Patriot, and sage, and friend sincere!
Let thy bright mantle from on high,
Descend and guide our destiny.

Eternal power! before thy throne
Thy justice, mercy, love, we own,
Submissive bow with tears alone,
And humbly ask, "Thy will be done."

THE CONSULTATION.

Three doctors met in consultation,
Proceeded with great deliberation;
The case was desperate, all agreed;
But what of that?—they must be fed!
They write, then, as 'twas fit they should,
But for their own, not patient's good:
Consulting wisely, don't mistake, sir,
Not what to give, but what to TAKE, sir.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESIDENT ADAMS.

The following portrait of John Quincy Adams, is taken from Blackwood's Magazine, a literary work of high character published in Edinburgh; and is a part of a series of "Sketches of the five candidates for the Presidency;" the following, of course, was written while Mr. Adams was Secretary of State.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, the present Secretary of State (premier,) son of the former President Adams, and the third candidate, is one of the ablest statesmen, and most profound scholars of the age. The chief objections to him are, that he is the son of a distinguished federalist,—that he is an apostate from the federal party,—that his father was a President before him, which in a country so very republican as that of the United States, is its horror of anything hereditary, is, or ought to be, an insurmountable objection to the son, although three other Presidents, and a whole generation, have already intervened between the reign of the father, and the pretension of the son; and that he is the present Secretary of State, occupying an office from which the President has been taken so frequently, that it is come to be considered as a certain stepping-stone, and the very next one to the Presidential chair. These are formidable objections to a jealous people, whose theory of government is about the finest that the world ever saw; and it is quite possible that they will outweigh all other circumstances,—practical virtue—and great talent—in the day of trial.

Mr. Adams has represented his country at several European courts; and it is known that his influence has been felt and acknowledged in the most unequivocal manner by that of Russia.

He is a fine belles-lettres scholar; was a lecturer on judicial and popular eloquence in Harvard University, (New England;) and has published a very valuable work, on the subject of Rhetoric and Elocution. The most unlucky and most unworthy thing that he has ever done, to my knowledge, is one that he can never be justified for having done. He consented, some years ago, to deliver the fourth of July Oration at the Capitol in Washington; and in delivering it, forgot that he was no longer John Quincy Adams, an American citizen, justly exasperated at the indignity with which the genius, and literature, and hospitality of his countrymen had been treated here, and fully justified in expressing his indignation—he forgot that he was no longer a private citizen, in whom such a thing would be justifiable—and did not recollect that he was the Secretary of State for the United States—the chief organ of the government, in whose language on such an occasion, all philippic, reproach, and recrimination, would be undignified and mischievous; a perpetual precedent for other and humbler men. I could applaud the spirit of the man—but cannot help pitying that of the politician and statesman, while so employed. As the oration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, the polite scholar

and accomplished gentleman, it was pleasant to read; but as the work of a statesman,—the deliberate manifestation of sentiment, by the Secretary of State for the United States, it was undignified and discreet.

In a time of peace, Mr. Adams would be better calculated to advance the reputation of his country abroad than any other of the five candidates. Literature, and literary men, would be more respectable under his administration than they ever have been; and the political negotiation of the country would continue to be, what it has been during his occupation of the office which he now holds in the cabinet, profound, clear and comprehensive.

Let any one imagine the effect of his presence and manner upon some foreign ambassador, (no matter from what country of Europe he may come,) who should see him for the first time as I have often seen him. The gentleman from abroad, familiar with the pomp and circumstance of royalty at home, and through all the courts of Europe, it may be, and full of strange misapprehension of republican simplicity—imagining it to be what it generally is, either rude and affected,—worn for the gratification of the mob—or the natural manner of uneducated people, who are not so much superior to, as they are ignorant of, courtly parade, yet prone to imitation nevertheless, has prepared—we will suppose, for an introduction to the President of the United States:—a single attendant announces him. He is ushered into the presence-chamber, without any ceremony, into a very plain room, furnished not so handsomely as it is common to see that of a respectable tradesman in England.

He sees a little man writing at a table—nearly bald, with a face quite formal, and destitute of expression; his eyes running with water; his slippers down at heel—fingers stained with ink; in warm weather wearing a striped seer-sucker coat, and white trousers and dirty waistcoat, spotted with ink; in warm weather wearing a not worth a couple of pounds; or, in a colder season, habited in a plain blue coat, much the worse for wear, and other garments in proportion; not so respectable as they may find in the old-clothes bag of almost any Jew in the street. This man whom the Ambassador mistakes for a clerk of the department, and only wonders, in looking at him, that the President should permit a man to appear before him in such dress, proves to be the President of the United States himself. The stranger is perplexed and confounded; he hardly knows how to behave toward such a personage. But others arrive, one after the other—natives of different countries, speaking different languages. Conversation begins. The little man awakes. His countenance is gradually illuminated—his voice changes. His eyes are lighted up with an expression of intense sagacity, earnestness, and pleasantness. Every subject is handled in succession—and every one in the language of the stranger with whom he happens to be conversing, if that stranger should betray any want of familiarity with the English language. What are the opinions of this Ambassador here? what does he know of the address and appearance of Mr. Adams? Nothing. He has forgotten the first impressions; and when he has returned to his house, it would be difficult to persuade him that the President of the United States is either dirty in his dress, little, or poorly clad.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

How different the situation of the agricultural laborer in America from that of the operative in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain. If the American farmer cannot obtain money for his produce, so as to give pecuniary wages, he is always able to feed the laborer; not so, the master manufacturer; for when he ceases to pay, the operative starves, and is driven by hunger to crime or insurrection. We have been struck with the following passage of one of the letters of Wilson, the Ornithologist, who was, himself, in his youth, employed in the trade of weaving in Scotland.

"An old weaver is a poor, emaciated, helpless being, shivering over rotten yarn, and groaning over his empty flour barrel. An old farmer sits in his arm chair, before his jolly fire, whilst his joints are crowded with hung beef and gammon, and the bounties of heaven are pouring into his barns. Even the article of health is a

consideration sufficient to make a young man prefer the labors of the field; for health is certainly the first enjoyment of life. Hacking down trees is hard work, no doubt; but, taken moderately, it strengthens the sinews, and is a manly independent employment."

Wilson referred to the British weaver. The American operatives are, certainly, in a more fortunate condition in every respect.

COMFORT of a CLEAN SHIRT.

The late Sergeant Hill, of eccentric memory, was once invited to spend some days in the country with Lord Erskine. His wife, who knew his characteristic negligence, advised him (*inter alia*) to put on a clean shirt every morning. "For this purpose," said she, "I have packed up six, which will I have no doubt, last you during your visit." On the sergeant's return, his wife remarked how stout he had grown; adding, at the same time, a hope, that he had complied with her request about the shirts.—Her husband assured her that he had; but that was her astonishment, on finding that, with his customary absence of mind, he had actually put one on over the other, and was at that moment perspiring under the influence of no less than six.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE LITERARY CADET.

MISS MARY JONES.

A convent of the Ursuline Nuns, has for many years existed in Georgetown, District of Columbia.

About a year ago, Miss Mary Jones, daughter of Capt. Jacob Jones, of the United States' Navy, who had been a novice at this institution, became a religious devotee—resolved upon adopting a monastic life, and took the white veil. It is seldom that this ceremony has been performed in this country; it caused some little excitement, and her friends and the public entertained a hope that she would recede from her intentions, and return to the world—to the bosom of her parents, and the embraces of society. But these hopes have all vanished: about a fortnight since she went through the ceremony of taking the black veil, and has now adjured the world, society, and all the kindlier feelings of our natures, to seek within the solitary limits of a monastic cell, those devotional enjoyments which society denied her.

It is said, that, though it was her choice to take an everlasting farewell of the world, yet she betrayed those feelings which religious zeal cannot suppress, and which will vent themselves, and relieve a bursting heart. As she gave the holy vow, her bosom was convulsed with ten thousand throes, for her heart yet lingered upon the world.

Here we find a young girl, used to the highest circles of society—the daughter of a man, who holds a pre-eminent rank among the noblest captains of the age—the daughter of a man who had it in his power to secure to his offspring the most desirable situation in life—voluntarily retiring to the cloister, to offer unceasing orisons to the Lord of Hosts.

What motives, other than those purely devotional, impelled her to this course, have not yet been made known, and the world is left to wonder, that one so young, so lovely, and so good, should in a moment of enthusiasm desert the world, and blast the hopes of parents and friends, by retiring to the silent cell of an anchorite.

It is melancholly to witness the departure of the friends we love, when by natural causes they are led to the sepulchre; but how much more painful and melancholly it is, to follow those upon whom our hopes have been placed, to the portals of the murky prison house! We can wander around the graves of the departed, and pay to their memories the tribute of gratitude and respect—we can water their dust with tears, and tell of their virtues and merits, and know that their relics are safe in our possession, and that they slumber to the plaintive music of the graves. But those, who voluntarily exile themselves from our presence, and linger their lives out in the recesses of the Convent—have us ignorant of their fate, and unconscious of what they may suffer at the hands of bigotry and fanaticism, and nothing for our consolation, and we weep for them, as "those who have no hope," and whose lives are dark, unfathomable and mysterious.

And woman lovely woman, shall she withdraw herself from our presence, deprive us of her smiles, and leave us sad and hapless wanderers in the world—shall she whose smiles can cheer and whose applause can urge us on to the achievement of deeds of noble daring, tear herself from us, and shunning and contemning our society, throw her life away within the monastic hall, where joy never enters, and where superstition triumphs! Forbid it Heaven, and with your lightnings level with the earth the Convents and Monasteries of the age, and restore to man's only solace, lovely woman.

A good Barbour

IS very much wanted in the town of Salisbury, N. C. To one who is steady and industrious, and proficient in his business, a most excellent custom will be extended, by the citizens of the place, and the great number of travellers who visit it. Perhaps there is not a better opening for a good barber, in the country, than at this place; a fortune might be made at the business here, in a few years. For further information, inquire of, or write to,

WM. H. SLAUGHTER.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 9, 1826. 3129

\$50 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 31st of July, inst. by JOHN STANFORD a negro boy by the name of Jacob, and a Bay Horse and a Bay Mare. STANFORD, is about eighteen years of age; five feet seven inches high, round shouldered, and with a slight stoop in his back; black hair, which on his forehead nearly meets his eyebrows; his eyes inclined to a squint; tolerably stout made; fair complexioned. He took with him one Cassanett coat of dark brown; one blue broadcloth round-about, with large uniform buttons; five pair of pantaloons, viz: two pair coarse white homespun, one pair blue cassanett, one pair striped do, one pair light jeans, black hat, tolerable good shoes, but no stockings. The black boy he took with him is about 18 years of age; quite dark complexioned, about 5 feet 7 inches high. He has a scar on his right arm, occasioned by a burn. The Bay horse is 7 years old, about 5 feet 2 inches high, black legs nearly up to the knees, and a star in his forehead. The mare is about 4 feet 5 inches high, with two white marks round her neck, occasioned by the rubbing of a halter. With the horses he took a single reined bridle with large boxes, a saddle considerably worn—quitted in front of the skirts.

Any person who will take up the said negro and horses, and deliver them to me, or lodge them in safety so that I can get them, shall receive the above reward.

CHRISTOPHER HAND.
August 5, 1826. 3261

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 15, 1826.
TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from this Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for Patent Rights, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit, with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know, or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.

July 15. 10139

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the 20th April last, a small yellow-sorrel Mare, 5 years old last spring, about 14½ hands high, no visible marks recollected, nor any white about her except some white hairs on her shoulder, caused by the scald of the collar, and a few on her right thigh, occasioned by the chaffing of the traces while working in the gin. Said animal was bought of an up-country wagoner, by Vincent Parsons, of Anson county, but neither the gentleman's name, or place of residence, is recollected by Mr. Parsons. All persons, strays, masters, rangers, and others, who may know of any such strays, are requested to write me, directed to Mr. Parsons, Anson county, N. C. Should any person be kind enough to do so, I will take it as a lasting favor, which I should most cheerfully reciprocate, when opportunity offers.

NELSON FLOURNOY.
September 6, 1826. 3129

Land for Sale.

OFFER for sale a valuable tract of LAND, containing about eight hundred acres, lying on Cedar Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, (Rowan county) which formerly belonged to John A. and George Claffin. It adjoins the lands of Messrs. Dismukes and Brock, and others, and has on it an excellent Mill Seat. It will be divided to suit purchasers; and is acceptable of an advantageous division. If not sold at private sale before the 5th of October, it will be exposed to public sale on that day, at Mocksville.

PINCKNEY CALDWELL.
Sept. 5th, 1826. 3130

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation, in Rowan county, four miles north-east of Salisbury, within half a mile of Long's Mills, and the same distance from the Yadkin river. It contains about 158 acres of the first rate Land; is very highly improved, and has on it a good Dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, still-house, loom-house, smoke-house, and all other necessary out-houses; there is also on it, an excellent Orchard, of all kinds of the very best quality of fruit,—the fruit alone from this orchard, has, in a good season, sold for upwards of \$100; there is also on the place, a good proportion of meadow. The nearness of the plantation to the town of Salisbury, gives it particular advantages for a market, at all seasons of the year. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises.

ADAM MILLER.
Sept. 5, 1826. 3129

Notice.

THE remaining Lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House in Statesville, on the third Monday in October next. The terms will be made known on that day.

WESLEY REYNOLDS,
MICHAEL RICKART,
ABSALOM K. SIMONTON,
JOHN H. McLAUGHLIN,
SQUIER LOWRY,
Commissioners
Statesville, July 1st, 1826. 3130

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation in Wilkes county, N. C. on the Yadkin river, eight miles above Wilkesborough. The plantation contains 385 acres, between 70 and 80 acres of which is first rate bottom land; 120 acres are under cultivation. As to situation, water, &c. there is not a plantation in Wilkes county that exceeds this.

Will also be sold, fifteen hundred bushels of CORN, together with, or without, the stock belonging to the premises. Young Negroes will be taken in payment, at a fair price. Persons wishing to purchase such a plantation, would do well to apply soon, as a bargain can be had in the premises.

JESSE ROBINETT.
Aug. 19, 1826. 3130

The Salisbury Fall Races.

WILL commence on Wednesday, the 25th day of October next, and continue three days.

First day: The Jockey Club Purse, of \$250, two mile heats; entrance to subscribers \$20, to non-subscribers \$30.

Second day: A Purse of \$150, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse on the preceding day; entrance to subscribers \$15, to non-subscribers 25.

Third day: The Proprietor's Purse, for the entrance money of the three days, mile heats, best three in five; free for any thing raised and owned in Rowan county.

Horses to be entered for the first and second day's races before sun-set the evening previously. E. YARRHOUGH, Proprietor.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 6, 1826. 6132

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell her House and Lot in the town of Salisbury; it is pleasantly situated on one of the main streets, three squares south-east of the Court-House. The building is two stories high, twenty-eight feet square, is well finished, and well adapted to accommodate either a large or small family. All the necessary out buildings are in good repair; there is on the lot, an excellent garden tastefully laid off, and well improved, also, a great variety of fruit trees of the very best quality. Any person desirous of purchasing a pleasant dwelling in Salisbury is invited to apply to the subscriber or at this office, as a bargain may be had in the premises. A long credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

ELIZABETH TORES.
Salisbury, Sept. 15th, 1826. 2811

N. B. If the above mentioned house and lot is not disposed of at private sale, previous to Tuesday of the next Term of Rowan Superior Court, (it being the 10th day of Oct.) ensuing, the premises will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder.

Stone Lime for sale.

THE subscriber living in Stokes county, has on hand a fresh kiln of stone lime, of a superior quality—about 1000 bushels, which may be had at his usual selling price by application at his limekiln on Snow Creek.

JAMES MARTIN Sen'r.
September, 14th 1826. 5132

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Robert Worke, in Statesville, on Thursday, the 30th of November next; a large assortment of household and Kitchen furniture, remnant of Store goods, farming utensils, horses, cattle and hogs; also, between 25 and 30 Negroes of every description, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girls, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for negroes will be cash.

Further terms will be made known on day of Sale, due attendance by
MARY WOKK, Executrix.
JOHN MUSHAT, Esq.
September 11th, 1826. 4131a5i233

Notice.

ABSCONDED without my consent, my apprentice Henry Dunn, who was bound to me by the County Court of Rowan, North Carolina, he is about 20 years of age, slim made, Black hair and eyes; and by profession a Cabinet Maker. Five cents reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, at my Shop, in the town of Salisbury. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring, or employing said apprentice to work; as I intend to make an example of those who do it according to law. The said boy has in his possession a paper which he concludes is sufficient to show to the people that he is free, but I can prove by sundry witnesses that he has still one year or thereabouts, to serve out his apprenticeship.

ALEX. BOYD.
September 12th, 1826. 281

For Sale.

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House, with three lots adjoining, at present occupied by Capt. John Fulton, situated in a pleasant part of the town of Salisbury. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments made accommodating.

For terms, apply, in my absence, to Junius Sneed, or Charles Fisher.
JAMES HUIE.
Salisbury, 10th June, 1826. 13

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, having determined to remove to the Westward as soon as convenient, offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives, known by the name of Oak Grove; about three miles north-east from Salisbury, on the great road leading from Salisbury to Washington City. This is an eligible stand for a Tavern, store, or professional person. It is as healthy as any other situation in the county of Rowan. The tract contains 250 acres of land; about 80 or 60 acres of good cleared land, under good fence; about six acres of the first rate meadow. This land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton; and produces as well as any in the neighborhood. The plantation is furnished with as good water as any in this part of the country, with a never failing spring convenient to the house. And an apple and peach orchard. There is on the premises, a good still-house, with two stills and vessels; also, a good two-story dwelling house, with four fire places, kitchen, and barn, and other out-houses.

A bargain will be given in the above particulars. Any person wishing to purchase, will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

HENRY C. KERY.
Sept. 6th, 1826. 3126

N. B. The purchaser can have the liberty of sowing small grain this fall.

H. C. K.

The celebrated American

JACK DON PIZARRO,

WILL stand the ensuing season, (commencing the 18th instant, and ending the 18th October,) at my stable in the town of Salisbury.

JUNIOUS SNEED.
Salisbury, August 14, 1826. 24

Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition, expenses, for sale at this office.